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Purdue Univ. Pharm. 1887-8

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

FOURTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

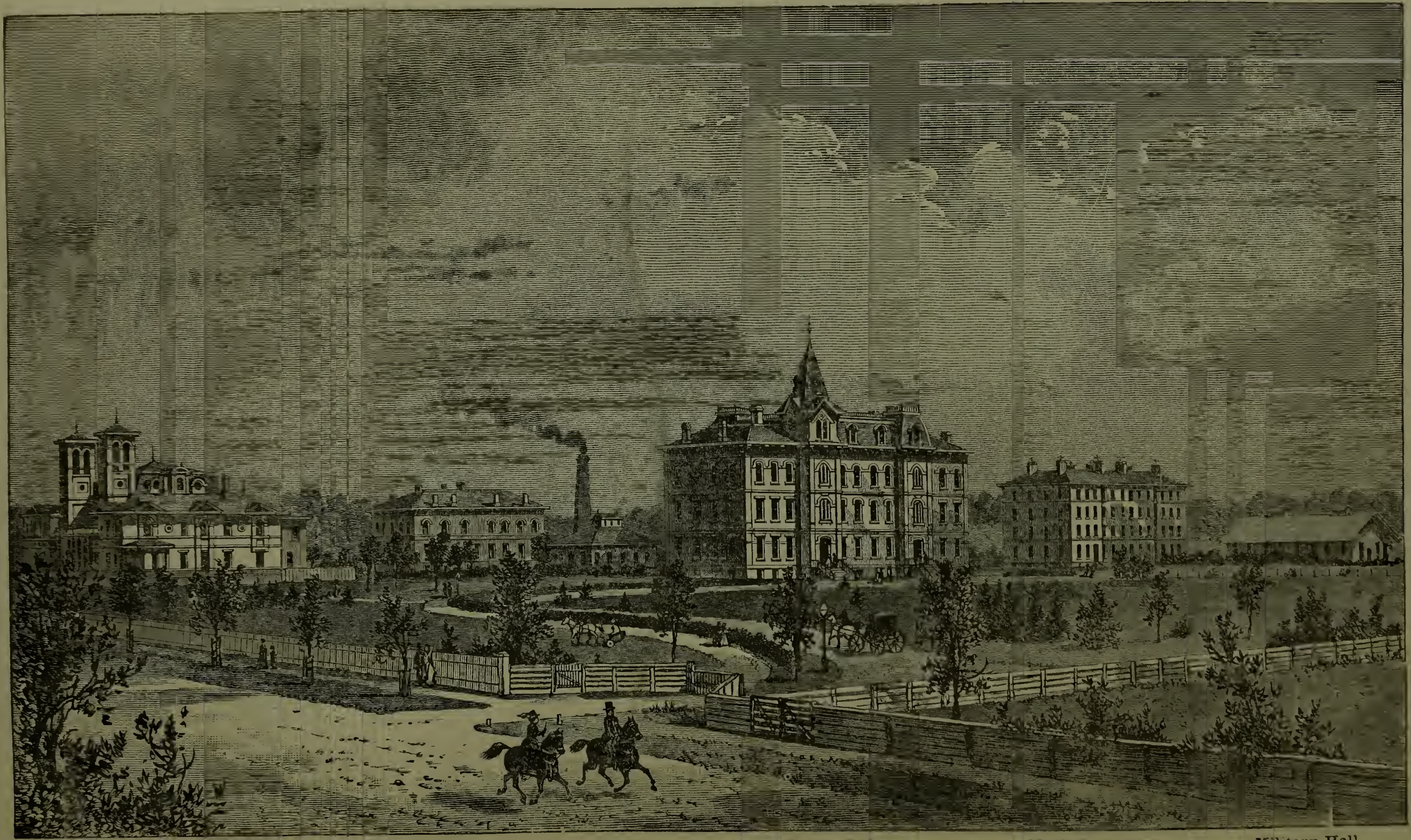
FEB 24 1917

OF THE

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

1887-88.

INDIANAPOLIS:
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1887.


Boarding House.
Industrial Art Hall
Ladies' Hall.
Laboratory.
Mechanics' Shop.
Engine House.
University Hall.
Men's Dormitory.
Military Hall.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY. LAFAYETTE. IND.

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Fourth Annual Announcement

OF THE

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TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH C. RATLIFF, Richmond.
ALFRED P. EDGERTON, Fort Wayne.
SAMUEL HARGROVE, Union.
W. A. BANKS, Door Village.
CHARLES B. STUART, Lafayette.
ADDISON BYBEE, Indianapolis.

FACULTY FOR 1886-87.

JAMES H. SMART, A. M., LL. D.,
President of the University.

ROBERT B. WARDER, A. M., B. S.,
Dean, and Professor of Chemistry.

ARTHUR L. GREEN, Ph. C.,
Professor of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Toxicology.

JOHN N. HURTY, M. D.,
Special Lecturer on Pharmacy.

RICHARD B. WETHERILL, M. D.,
Special Lecturer on Materia Medica and Toxicology.

CHARLES R. BARNES, A. M., Ph. D.,
Professor of Botany.

FOURTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT, 1887-88.

The School of Pharmacy of Purdue University affords a thorough, practical and theoretical training in Pharmacy and related branches. The University has large and convenient laboratories, with all the necessary appliances and materials for instruction and for research. Instruction is provided in Pharmacy, Chemistry, Botany and Materia Medica, including both lectures and practical exercises in manipulation; the student will find ample facilities for a thorough course of training, which will compare well with the opportunities offered in other schools of pharmacy.

The authorities of Purdue University, in view of the importance of business training for business men, have provided that graduates in pharmacy shall give evidence of familiarity with such details of dispensing, etc., as are best learned behind the counter; and, at the same time, have provided a larger amount of college work than has been usually offered in schools of pharmacy, including a thorough course in pharmaceutical manipulations.

As far as practical, the general plan will conform to that of existing schools of pharmacy, but more than the usual amount of laboratory practice is required. The instruction includes a Junior and a Senior course of twenty weeks each. The instruction in lecture room and laboratory aggregates six hours per day. Students who complete the Junior course, passing all the required examinations, will receive a certificate of this fact. Students who show marked diligence will be allowed to remain in the University during the whole of the college year, without extra charge for tuition, to pursue a supplementary course in chemistry, botany and other subjects during the spring months.

Women will be admitted on the same conditions as men.

The course of study is outlined below:

COURSE OF STUDY.

Year.		Subjects.	No. of Hours in Lecture Room.	No. of Hours in Laboratory.
Junior Course.	1.	Qualitative Analysis	42	220
	2.	General Experimental Chemistry	9	60
	3.	Inorganic Pharmacy.	15	. .
	4.	Prescription Writing	20	. .
	5.	Practical Pharmacy	26	120
	6.	Botany	40	40
	7.	Pharmacognosy	. . .	20
	8.	Human Anatomy and Physiology.	20	. .
		Total hours for the year	172	460
		Average, six hours per day.		
Senior Course.	9.	Proximate Organic Analysis	6	40
	10.	Toxicology	6	40
	11.	Analysis of Urine	6	40
	12.	Quantitative Analysis	12	80
	13.	Pharmaceutical Assaying	5	40
	14.	Organic Chemistry	24	. .
	15.	Inorganic Pharmacy.	15	. .
	16.	Practical Pharmacy	12	100
	17.	Organic Pharmacy	27	. .
	18.	Prescription Writing	17	. .
	19.	Materia Medica.	17	. .
	20.	Pharmacognosy	. . .	17
	21.	Review.	9	. .
	22.	Thesis	. . .	60
		Total hours for the year	156	417
		Average, six hours per day.		

JUNIOR COURSE.

1. Qualitative Analysis.—Chemical notation. Rules for incompatibility of inorganic substances. Writing of chemical equations. Directions for laboratory work.

In the chemical laboratory each student learns to detect the more common inorganic acids and bases, working with both known and unknown material.

2. General Experimental Chemistry.—The preparation of hydrogen, oxygen, and other gases, with the study of their properties. The preparation of salts.

3. Inorganic Pharmacy.—Recitations on the inorganic materials of the pharmacopœia, including their source, manufacture, impurities, pharmacopœial standards and tests.

4. Prescription Writing.—Latin as used in prescriptions. Abbreviations. Strength of preparations and doses of solid substances.

5. Practical Pharmacy.—Recitations from Parts I and II of Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, which includes Metrology (weights and measures); also, the various operations of pharmacy: distillation, sublimation, desiccation, comminution, expression and percolation. A study is made of the different kinds of pharmacopœial preparations. Directions are given for the laboratory work.

In laboratory each student, independently, prepares 7 samples of pills, 1 cerate, 2 liniments, 2 glycerites, 2 powders, 3 spirits, 2 mucilages, 2 mixtures, 4 samples of suppositories, 1 infusion, 1 decoction, 1 vinegar, 4 solutions, 1 confection, 1 honey, 4 syrups, 4 samples of troches, 3 ointments, 3 tinctures, 3 waters, 8 emulsions, 3 plasters, 6 fluid extracts, 4 extracts, 1 abstract, 1 mass and 1 oleate. Students who have already acquired special skill in making any of the above kinds of preparations will be provided with other work.

6. Botany.—This course in botany includes the study of the gross anatomy of typical plants and their organs, with special reference to homology. At suitable periods during this study, lectures upon anatomy and physiology will be given. The subjects of food, assimilation and metastasis, growth, fertilization, influence of light and temperature, movements, etc., are treated as nearly as possible in connection with the organs with which they are most intimately associated.

7. Pharmacognosy.—Students will examine cabinet specimens of the more common vegetable drugs and inorganic substances, being required to recognize them at once by inspection, giving the Latin and English names.

8. Human Anatomy and Physiology.—A general outline of the subject, illustrated by dissection of lower animals.

SENIOR COURSE.

9. PROXIMATE ORGANIC ANALYSIS.—Lectures directing laboratory work; special attention is given to the incompatibilities of organic substances.

Students will have practice in the chemical identification of several organic compounds, working first with known and finally with unknown mixtures.

10. TOXICOLOGY.—Lectures directing laboratory work; students are instructed in the use of antidotes in cases of poisoning.

Laboratory work consists in the separation and identification of the more common organic and inorganic poisons.

11. ANALYSIS OF URINE.—The chemical and microscopical examination of samples of urine.

12. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.—The preparation of volumetric reagents, and their application in testing the strength and purity of pharmacopœial chemicals.

13 PHARMACEUTICAL ASSAYING.—Lectures and laboratory work; assays are made of opium, cinchona, aconite, belladonna and other drugs.

14. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Study of the chemistry of carbon compounds: hydrocarbons, aldehydes, ethers, compound ethers, acids and carbohydrates.

15. INORGANIC PHARMACY.—Continuation of the work of the Junior Course.

16. PRACTICAL PHARMACY.—Lectures and laboratory. Students will have practical drill in distilling, crystallizing, the manufacture of scale preparations and in other work more difficult than that of the Junior Course.

17. ORGANIC PHARMACY.—Lectures on organic pharmaceutical compounds: alkaloids, neutral principles, volatile oils, fixed oils, resins, oleo-resins, balsams, gums and gum-resins.

18. PRESCRIPTION WRITING.—Examination on the work of Junior Course. The subject of doses continued, special attention being given to the doses of poisonous substances. Further study of incompatibilities. Exercises in the reading and correction of prescriptions taken from the files of the drug store.

19. MATERIA MEDICA.—Recitations on the classification of medicines, their character and use.

20. PHARMACOGNOSY.—Review and continuation of the work of the Junior Course. In addition the generic and specific names of the plants are learned.

21. REVIEW.—Although the reviews are a marked feature of the Junior and Senior courses throughout, yet it is thought best that there should be a final review over many of the most important subjects.

22. THESIS.—Subjects for thesis, including experimental work, will be assigned by the Faculty.

ADMISSION TO JUNIOR CLASS.

Candidates for admission to the Junior Class must present evidence of good moral character, and a good knowledge of the common English branches. In arithmetic, special familiarity with denominate numbers, fractions, percentage and proportion will be required. Due weight will also be given to the applicant's penmanship and English composition. All applicants must be present for examination on Tuesday, September 20, at 9 A. M.

ADMISSION TO SENIOR CLASS.

Students who have passed satisfactory examinations on all the studies of the Junior course in this or some other recognized school of pharmacy will be admitted to the Senior Class. But since many schools require no laboratory work, those who come from other schools must give proof of such laboratory training as may be necessary to pursue all the Senior studies successfully.

GRADUATION.

The degree of Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.) will be conferred upon each student not less than twenty-one years of age who successfully completes the required course, presents a satisfactory thesis, and gives evidence that he has had a successful experience in a dispensing pharmacy. The period required to gain this experience will usually vary from two to four years. Besides the examinations on the lectures, an examination in practical pharmacy, proving the candidate's familiarity with such details as are best learned behind the counter, will be required for graduation.

Those who complete the Senior Course, passing all examinations upon the course of instruction, who are under twenty-one years of age, or have not fulfilled the requirements of practical experience in a dispensing pharmacy, may return for examination in pharmaceutical practice and for the usual diploma, after complying with the prescribed conditions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The thanks of the School are tendered to the editors of the *Indiana Pharmacist*, the *Western Druggist*, the *Pharmaceutische Rundschau*, and the *National Druggist*, for a complimentary copy of their respective journals.

At the kind invitation of Messrs. Eli Lilly & Co., the School visited their pharmaceutical establishment in Indianapolis on February 17.

APPLIANCES.

The needed supplies are furnished at lowest prices. Percolators, mortars, pill machines, and other pharmaceutical utensils are provided, besides all needed drugs and chemicals.

Students in botany have the free use of simple and compound microscopes.

Among the current periodicals on file are the following:

American Druggist.
American Chemical Journal.
American Journal of Pharmacy.
Analyst (London).
Chemical News (London).
Chemist and Druggist (London).
Druggist's Circular.
Indiana Pharmacist.
Pharmaceutical Record.
Pharmaceutische Rundschau.
Western Druggist.

Most of the standard works of reference in pharmacy and chemistry are accessible to students, under certain restrictions.

The Annual Register of Purdue University, containing full information of the various courses, laboratories and museums, will be sent on application.

GRADUATES—Class of 1886.

Ernest G. Eberhardt, Ph. G. (chemist for Eli Lilly & Co)	Indianapolis.
Manuel Jay, Ph. G. (in pharmacy as proprietor)	Stockwell.
John Kennedy, Ph. G. (prescription clerk with Moore & Harris)	Vincennes.
Edwin J. Mowry (of the firm of Rader & Mowry)	Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Louis H. Schulmeyer, Ph. G. (prescription clk with John E. Hendricks)	Indianapolis.
Bert D. Westenfelder, Ph. G. (prescription clerk with Emil Martin)	Indianapolis.
Emory J. Yeager, Ph. G. (prescription clerk with Dr. A. A. Wells)	Lafayette.

STUDENTS—1886-87.

SENIORS.

Millard Caldwell, Ph. G.	Hartford City.
William Hurtley Dickinson, Ph. G.	Chicago, Ill.
Charles Luther Hackett, Ph. G.	Roanoke.
William McOwen Ross*	Richmond.
Albert Warren Shoup, Ph. G.	Lafayette.

* Received certificate of completing course of study and passing all examinations.

JUNIORS.

Charles Eugene Belt	Detroit, Mich.
Perry O. Brucker	Tell City.
Peter H. Fetters	Goshen.
Eugene R. Glover	Terre Haute.
Spencer J. Hunt	Elston.
Samuel Kennedy	Shelbyville.
George C. Morrison	Shelbyville.
Stephen Newby	Xenia.
Hal Davenport Ridgely	Indianapolis.
Ezra Franklin Scheddell	Crown Point.
Edward Henry Schmidt	Indianapolis.
William Henry Studley	Appleton, Wis.
William H. Vawter	Lafayette.
John Marion Westfall	Burton.

EXPENSES.

Instruction is free, and the expenses are, therefore, far less than in the majority of similar schools, while unusual facilities are afforded for laboratory practice.

The fees are as follows, payable in advance, for each course of twenty weeks:

Entrance fee, per year	$5 00
Incidentals, per year	8 00
Chemicals and gas for twenty weeks	20 00

There will also be charges for breakage, for the use of balances and other apparatus, and for such materials as may be expensive, or may be required in unusual quantities. To cover such expenses, a laboratory deposit of $10.00 is required, at the time of admission.

Good board and lodging may be had for about $3.50 per week. From $100 to $125 should cover the total expenses of board, room-rent, fuel, fees, etc., for twenty weeks.

Correspondence may be addressed to the PRESIDENT OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY, LAFAYETTE, IND.

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CALENDAR 1887-88.

September 20, 1887. Examination for Admission.

September 21, 1887. Lectures begin in the School of Pharmacy.

November 24 and 25, 1887. Thanksgiving Recess.

December 22, 1887, to January 2, 1888. Christmas Holidays.

February 17, 1888. Close of Session in School of Pharmacy.

Application should be made early, for the number of working places in the Laboratory is limited.

All students not previously admitted must present themselves for examination at 9 A. M., September 20.